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WASHINGTON.

THE ARMS INVESTIGATION. TESTIMONY OF THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE-THE INSUFFICIENCY OF NOTICE ACKNOWLEDGED -GREAT SALES IN FORTY-EIGHT HOURS-A

DOUBTFUL TRANSACTION.
[87 TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE] WASHINGTON, March 8 .- Gen. Dyer, Chief of

Ordnance, being too sick to meet the Arms Investigating at the Capitol, the Committee visited him at dence at the Washington Arsenal, this morning of clerk, Mr. McNally, with whom he con struction put by the War Department upon the clause of to be offered at public sale on 30 days' notice, before being sold at private sale, is not that every lot shall be so offered, but that some of each class shall be so offered, after which the sales of as may go on indefinitely, with no public adverand repaired Springfield rifles were advertised at public sale attempted under it were sufficient to authorize the Department to go on forever after, and sell cleaned and repaired Springfield riflet at private sale. That it was just this method of disposing of arms and ordnance can be. If the Government offered each lot at auction after 30 days' notice, every one who desired to purchase or sale privately, and could come to the without any one but the purchaser knowing that such schance to make corrupt terms with purchasers.

Gen. Dyer testified that this loose construction of the the Department besieged by applicants to purchase arms and ammunition. So eager were some of these, that half a dozen of them went down to the arsenal and day, for in his report to the Secretary of War, Dyer

"About half an hour before the time fixed for opening the hals for Springfield and Enfield muskets, in October, 1816, I was shown a dispatch from a member of the house of E Bemington & Sons, stating that they were the agents of the French Government, and authorized to purchase arms for it. I postponed the bids, and immediately showed the dispatch to you, and you promptly directed me to suspend the sale, and not to entertain any bids from E. Remington & Sons."

cuted at the Ordnance Bureau on the 12th and 13th of Ostober, 1870, cannot fail to be remarked. Gen. Dyer returns to Washington on the 12th, and within 48 hours be his sold more than \$1,250,000 worth of grms to Remingtoh, arranged one sale to take place by means of bids on the 13th, and sent out letters for another on the 15th. After that date was completed before or after he saw the telegram, bu Remington before the arms were delivered, and before any payment on them had been made, was established ute. Dyer also testifled that he understood perfectly at the time that the great demand for arms was

largest German-American arms-dealing thich were not in the arms business at all, and which have known of the sale, since they put in bids.

The Committee's attempts to find out the exact module.

naking these sales have not so far been very but it would appear from what he said that his super general orders not to sell to any agent of France or Gerwho has the original bids now, whose business it was to detect the agents of either belligerent, &c., was very ussatisfactory, as the Committee did not feel like press ug him, while he seemed to be quite ill.

The Springfield breech-loading muskets, of the model of 1866, was examined by a Board, which sat in the Winter of 1867 and 1868. They praised the arm very highly, but suggested some changes, which, when made produced the model of 1868. The gun of the 1866 mode was still a far better gun than any European breech bader, but, as that of 1868 was better, of course the sdopted. Gen. Dyer being in New-York in December 1870, according to the testimony already secured, wrote to Col. Benet, his representative here, to withdraw from saue in their places those of 1868; and he said, to-day that Major Crispin suggested that if cartridges for them rould be manufactured, they could be sold to advantage. This was done, and so they were sold to Richardson.

At this point, Mr. Schurz asked Gen. Dyer if the thech-loaders were not infinitely better than any muz de-loading gun, and he replied that in his judgment they were, but that the officers were all very anxious to would not have preferred them to the old muzzle-loaders with which they are now armed, or whether it would not senais a while, until we had a few hundred thousand of them on hand, to be used in case of an emergency. Mr. Schurz-Q. [Referring to the report of the Board of officers.] From this report, it appears that the Board re-sonmended that the arm be changed? A. Yes. Q. That is that the arm then in the hands of the troops, of the model of 1866, be modified and transformed? A.

les.
Q It is well known to you that at the present moment
the breach leading musket is the only musket that can

les.

It is well known to you that at the present moment the presch-loading musket is the only musket that can be did the field in case of war. If a war or a rebellion should saddenly break out in this country, making necessary the organization of a large army, what would you do for arms! A. We have not enough to arm a very large army. We should go to work and make them at once, and set them made.

Q. Would you not be in very great want of breech-loaders! A. No, not very great want.

Q. You have not any to put in the hands of the troops!

A. We could get in all some 75,000, I suppose, and I presume has days we could get 1,000 a day from Remingdon's manufactory alone; he could certainly turn out \$2,000 in a month; then there are other manufactories.

Q. You recommended, yourself, that there should be at least 1,000,000 breech-loaders kept in the arsenals, to provide for emergencies! A. I did.

4. Suppose an emergency of that kind, which we had somend with, 10 years ago, should arise; that a new rebellion, or a great foreign war, should occur, requiring the aroning of an army of, say, 50,000 or 600,000 men; they would have to be armed with horecen-loaders, and would you not be very giad, then, to buy back those arms that you sold to Kichardson? A. I should have to de that.

We should have to do that.

4. Would you not be very glad, then, to buy back these arus that you sold to Kichardson? A. I should do it with great reluctance.

9. How many can you manufacture in the Springfield Amory?

1. I made 1,000 a day.

9. And you say Reminston could turn out 25,000 in a mouth?

1. Yes, and probably 30,000 in 30 days.

The testimony thus far given establishes several points, viz.

month! A. Yes, and probably 30,000 in 30 days. The testitiony thus far given establishes several points, viv.:

First: That the War Department construes law in a very loose manner and to suit its own convenience.

Stond: That the duty of seeing that international law was not violated was intrusted to a subordinate offser in New York who, apparently, sold to whom he pleased the Chief of Ordinance not coming in contact with the purchaser, and taking no pains to be assured that he was a French or German agent.

Thard: That on the same day that the agent of the Prench Government discovered himself to Dyer, in such a way that the fact could not be ignored, the Osdnance Brean completed the sale of more than \$1,250,000 worth a runs and castridges to that same French agent, receiving the whole of the arms and stores, after the real puschaser was known to be the French Government.

For the That when the United States had on band less though the Chief of Ordnance says we omight to kinds. though the Chief of Ordnance says we omight to keep a million all the time in the arsenals, the Ordnance Surean was so spainous to sell off from 30,000 to 40,000 of them, that it set the cartridge manufactory to work to its fulsed extent to supply them with cartridges, and thus make the some marketable.

Fight. That by this illegal action of the Ordnance Butten that it set the cartridge manufactory to work to the fulsed extent to supply them with cartridges, and thus make the some marketable.

reau the defensive capacity of the country is greatly impaired.

All this is proved from the evidence of two witnesses, who testified in their own defense, and establishes already the most important accurations made by Mr. Summer in his much-abused preamble.

SENATOR EDMUNDS'S WINDMILL-A BOUNTY BILL PASSED BY THE HOUSE-MR. DAWES ON THE FINANCES-HOW CONKLING MANAGED HIS APPOINTMENTS.

IBI TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 8, 1872 The Senate, to-day, resumed the consideration of the Civil Service amendment to the Legislative Appropriation bill. Mr. Howe read a long and laboriously face tious speech in opposition to the Fresident's plan, and this was followed by an amusing little encounter bethis was followed by an amusing little encounter be-tween Messrs. Edmunds and Conkling. In the midst of one of Edmunds's witty and sarcastic speeches, Conk-ling interrupted him and said that he was "fighting a wind-mill." "Certainly," was Mr. Edmunds's quick reply, "the gentleman from New-York." Mr. Edmunds, by his shrewdness, finally succeeded in driving Mr. Conkling upon a Civil Service platform so broad that he'll never get off of it during the short remainder of his Senatorial career. Mr. Trumbull has the floor for a speech on the same subject on Monday. The Military Committee's bill to pay \$100 bounty to the

volunteers mustered into service prior to Aug. 6, 1861,

passed the House to-day. All soldiers mustered in pre-

charged for wounds, have already received the bounty bill,1 therefore, applies only to those wh were mustered out for disability, not occasioned by wounds, before they served two years. The Judiciary Committee had the morning hour and passed a number of private bills. The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and took up the Post-Office Appropriation, which was explained by Mr. Palmer. Mr. Myers of Pennsylvania made a speech in favor of increasing the pay of letter-carriers. Mr. Dawes then obtained the floor, and occupied three quarters of an hour in making his annual speech in favor of comony in Government expenditures. He endeavered to make the House believe that there was danger of a deficit at the end of the next fiscal year, his purpose being to utter a warning against hasty legislation, reducing the income of the Government by the repeal of taxes, while adding to its expenses by appropriations largely in excess of the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury. He reached the actonishing and somewhat alarming conclusion that the Treasury would be short of funds by floogo.00 to meet the demands upon it if the measures already adopted by the House this session should become laws. He arrived at this result by showing in the first place that the House had already added over \$20,00,000 to the Secretary's estimates of expenditures, and then making an exhibit of the amount that would be taken from the revenue by the repeal of the duties on tea, coffee, salt, and coal, the expiration of the income tax, and various other internal revenue taxes and the refunding of the corporation tax, the total reduction figuring up about \$30,000,00. To this he added \$10,000,000 of revenue from miscellaneous sources, which, he said, could not be depended upon for another year. In this way he demonstrated that the excess of receipis over expenditures would be but \$17,780,000, and, as the law makes it necessary to put aside \$25,000,000 every year for the sinking Fund, he said the Treasury would have to borrow \$10,000,000. The noral of all this was that the House should stop making nunceessary appropriations and voting r wounds, before they served two years. The Judiciary ecessary appropriations and voting reductions i did not believe that it the duty on pig-root were reduced to a revenue standard, the increased revenue from that source would compensate for the loss occasioned by placing ten and coffee on the free list. Mr. Dawes said that he did not believe it would. The amendment to increase the pay of letter-carriers was voted down, and without further action on the bill the House adjourned until Monday.

few days, on the fact that Conking has not called up the resolution, which he pressed so earnestly several days a list of the recommendations to office made by each of the Senators from New-York, Illinois, Missouri, and Ne-braska. Mr. Trumoun called attention to the fact to braska. Mr. trillmour canted attention to the fact, to-day, by offering an amendment asking the President also to inform the Senate what appointments are credited to to inform the Senate what appointments are credited to each of the Senators named, whether any recommendations made by third persons are understood to be the recommendations of either of the Senators named, and whether appointments or removals have been made at the request of Roswell D. Hart, A. H. Lafim, or A. B. Cornell. It has been ascertained, by inquiry at the Departments, that Conkling has never, during the present Administration, made any recommendations to office, but has invariably conducted this business through willing agents, who have been known as such at the Departments, and have been treated with the same consideration that Conkling's position in the Senate and his relations with the Administration have entitled them to. This discovery explains Mr. Conkling's haste to get his rese

Mr. Butler's bill to ratify the fishery clause of the Treaty of Washington is a special order for the third week in the present month, but it will, no doubt, be postponed to await the final action of England upon the postponed to await the final action of England upon the Geneva Conference question. Mr. Butler has made a careful canvass of both the Republican and Democratic sides of the House, and is confident that he can easily defeat the bill if it should come up for action this session. Secretary Fish told Mr. Butler recently, that, as a friend of the Administration, he ought not to be so actively hostile to the Treaty. Mr. Butler replied that he had been keeping very quiet for the reason that he was friendly to the Administration, and that if he chose to make an issue on the Fishery question against Mr. Grant, he could carry a large share of the people of Massachusetts and New-Bramshire with him. He did not intend to say much, but he meant to defeat Banks's bill if it should be brought up.

George H. Proctor of Cincinnati, B. Abbott of New York, and Charles Keane of Philadelphia, soap manu-facturers, were before the Ways and Means Committee to-day, and argued in favor of the repeal of the duty or soda-ash. They said that the materials for the manufac some-asis. They said that the materials for the manufac-ture of this article are peculiar to England, and that all attempts to make it in this country have failed. The English manufacturers have recently advanced their price 160 per cent, which, with the present duty of one-half per cent a pound on the article, has obliged Amer-ican soap manufacturers to raise their price, so that they cannot now compete with the English makers in the ex-port of the article to the West Indies, Mexico, and South America.

IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.1 The following has been forwarded to the Treasury ar

State Departments by the authorities of Japan:

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES

The Journal de St. Petersbourg publishes the text A valuable collection of old books, formerly the

... An obelisk to the memory of the Earl of Mayo the deceased at Nass, in Ridder County, Ireland, the family seat of the deceased

Judge Learned has vacated the injunction of manetown.

The French residents of Boston have appointed unlittee of lattles to soficit subscriptions, and adopted other stellang money to aid in the payment of the French debt to Germany

The Rondout and Oswego Railroad prope ees released by the Collector, the Company giving security to the same on the day of sale. The trains are running again

mitted in default of bail.

....The Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco unanimously denounce the project to grant the use of Gost Island to the Central Facilic Railroad Company, and have memorized Congress against the grant. The memorial cates that the Company has already accurated from the State a grant of 60 acree in the largeous of San Francisco for a terminol.

vent the handling.

An international regards took place at Hawana restends. There were race for steam-launches, row and sail-beats, in shich diemana, Americans, Spaniacia, and Rassians, from the method war in the harder, participated. The prize for steam-hunches was won by the desermane, the American insuch taking the account prize, and the Spaniah the thirst. Bussia was the prize for sail-boats.

ALBANY.

THE ERIE CONTEST.

THE SOUTHMAYD BILL REPORTED FAVORABLY BY A MAJORITY OF THE COMMITTEE-MR HUSTED AND THE GRAVEL CHARGES. FROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

ALBANY, March 8 .- In the Assembly this morning the business was chiefly the third reading of bills, the introduction of petitions, and reports of Com-mittees. Reports from various Committees were presented in the order laid down in the rules of the House. As the Railroad Committee was approached, the buzz of conversation between the members gradually died away, and when at last Mr. White, from that Committee, pre-sented a number of reports, an unusual hush pervaded traying an appreciation of the importance of the ques tion about to be laid before the House. The report on np, but after they had been disposed of, it was pre-sented by itself. Mr. Smith of Washington having joined in the report of Messrs. White, Whitbeck Greenhalgh, and Lewis, in favor of the Southmayd presented by Mr. White constituted the majority report. Before it was acted on, Mr. Smyth, on behalf of the miity report on the same subject, and to report by bill question was put to the House and carried without a dissenting voice. The title of the bill was then read and referred to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Husted moved that the majority and minority reports to printed and made the special order for Thursday next. the ordinary business was resumed.

The fate of Eric is to be decided next week, the Senate having appointed Wednesday next, and the Assembly the day following, for the consideration of the Southmayd bill, which has now been favorably reported to in maintaining their reputations will do well to be pres-ent when the vote is taken. Already, new colnages of falsehood are in circulation. It is reported that agents of the English stockholders of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and of Vanderbilt, are using money to corrupt members to throw their votes against the Erie fied his wish that members who sympathize with the the Southmayd bill. These reports, though widely circulated, are of course sheer fabrications.

Mr. Preston of Chautauqua, from the district last year represented by Mr. Winans, is one of the firmest oppoents of Erie. This gentleman has been subjected to all manner of corrupt advances, from Jay Gould down to L O. Sessions, and has been honored with the importuni-ties of lobbyists of every shade of rascality. The very clerk of the Railroad Committee has been ap-proached with bribes. The coming week will see power. At present, the friends of repeal and reform down to 16, or the latter to 64, the victory is for the forces of Jay Gould. That corruptionist starts off with nearly all the Democrats, about all the members from the counties traversed by the Eric and its branches, and all the rotten Republicans who are in the market. The census of his tribe will be completed next week.

Mr. Alvord called from the table the report of the Committee on Ways and Means exonerating the Hon-The report was taken up and unanimously agreed to Mr. Husted, after returning thanks for the opportunity afforded him to vindicate himself, read a portion of a letter, dated 7th inst., from Josse Ryder, who, he said was responsible for the attacks upon him, in which Mr

In the Senate there was a very interes on the bill to facilite the construction of the Midland given to discussions on points relating to the regu-lation of savings banks, and disposed to be very conservative. Messrs. Murphy, Benedict and John maintained that town bonds were unsafe proposition to allow the investment in those con amendment to limit the investments to 10 per cent o

Appropriation bill, which on motion of Mr. Alvord, was made a special order for Thesday next. The same Committee also reported the bill to prevent sectarian appropriations and against the bill for the reliet of the drafted men of Saratoga County, under cover of which a plan had been laid to vote away a great sum of money ostensibly for drafted men, but in reality to speculators who have bought up their pretended claims.

Mr. Fort of the Canail Committee reported the ordinary and extraordinary Canail Repair bills. The enforcement of economy in the use of public money for the maintenance of the canals is one of the duties to be performed before the close of the session. The investigation of the canal frauds, which has been looked for, has not been voted for by either House, thoughly Mr. Lowery made an effort for it yesterday in the Senate.

Mr. Jacobs again attempted to make a little political capital out of the Eight-Hour law in connection with the report of the Ways and Means Committee, exonerating the Capital countsistoners from the charges made against them by the Workingmen's Association, but he signally failed. Nothing resulted but the loss of half an hour's time.

The Senate Committee, on Cities ways that final bear.

signally failed. Nothing resulted but the loss of haif an hour's time.

The Senate Committee on Cities gave their flual hearing to-day in the matter of the Committee of Seventy's Charler. They will hold an Executive session on Tucsday, for the purpose of agreeing on their report. They are not likely to take any action hostile to the bill. The cumulative voting will not be changed, nor will anything be attempted that is likely to create opposition and further delay in the passage of the bill. The Committee are willing to pay deterence to public opinion, which seems to demand the speedlest action.

The draft of Senator Ames's report on the James Wood case is in the hands of the two other members of the Committee. If the public do not get a report on the charges made against this Senator very speedily, they need not attribute the procrastination to Senator Ames.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS. SENATE ... ALBANT, March 8, 1872.

BILLS INTRODUCED. To incorporate the New-York and Canada

Bridge Company, authorizing the construction of bridge across the Niagara River at Saginaw Island. To provide for better representatives in Boards

To provide for better representatives in Boards of Supervisors, giving an additional Supervisor for every \$00,000 valuation of real and personal property.

To regulate the running of ferries between New-York and Brooklyn. This is the bill passed by the Assembly.

ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

The bill for the protection of tax-payers against frauds and embezzlements of public officers. It is substantially the bill vetoed by the Governor, but amended to meet his objections. To authorize the Shepherd's Foid to hold real estate.

his objections. To authorize the Shepherd's Fold to hold real estate. The bill relating to courts of record and other courts in New-York City. This bill authorizes the judges to appoint their own olerks, deg. It applies to the Marine Court and Court of General Sessions as well as to the Supreme, Superior, and Common Pleas Courts.

The bill to authorize savings banks to invest in town bonds in New-Jersey. bonds in New-Jersey.

Mr. O'Bries moved to make the Eric Railroad bill the special order for Wednesday morning. Carried. Adjourned.

An adverse report was made on the bill to refund moneys to drafted men in Saratoga County. which was agreed to. Mr. WHITE, from the majority of the Railroad Com-

mittee, reported what is known as the Southmayd Eric Classification act. Inssidention act.

Mr. BMYTHE, from the minority of the same Committee sked leave to make a report with a bill, which was

granted.
On motion of Mr. Hustrn, these reports were laid saide and made the special order for Thursday next. The bill to leave to voters the Excise question was re-

ported.
The bill to provide for a charter election in New-York on the second Theaday in April was reported favorably.
THE GRAVEL INVESTIGATION.
Mr. ALVORD called up the report of the Committee on Ways and Means, declaring the charges against the Hon. James W. Husted, in connection with furnishing gravel for Central Park, unfounded, and the report was agreed to.

CONNOLLY'S FLIGHT.

TWO TRIBUNE EPISODES-JOHN GRAHAM DIS-COMFITED-JOEL A. FITHIAN KICKED DOWN STAIRS.

UNE of the disappearance of ex-Controller Richard B. Connolly was the talk of the town yesterday. The re ort was confirmed in every particular by Sheriff Brennan, though friends of the' runaway rogue claim that h in The Tribune were obtained on good authority, and before their publication submitted to Surrogate Hutchings, out of consideration to that official. He confirmed them in all respects, though he denied that Mr. Connoily had ever been convicted of burglary. All mention of a burglary was omitted in THE TRIBUSE report at Surro gate Hutchings's request.

John Graham, the lawyer of Wm. M. Tweed, called yesterday at this office, and denied that there was any truth in the statement. When told the authorities for he statement, he exclaimed, "Why, my conversation with that gentleman was entirely confidential;" and though he remained some time in the office, he did not aftempt again to deny the truth of the story. He said that THE TRIBUNE informant would probably claim that what he asserted was told in the presence of half a dozen persons. It is only necessary to add that the informant does so claim, and that the conversation was not confidential. The information certainly was not given to THE TRIBUNE reporter in confidence, by either informant, though both requested that they should not be published as authority for the statements. Later in the day Joel A. Fithian, a son-in-law of Con-

olly, called at THE TRIBUNE office, and was referred to the City Editor. That gentleman not being in the office at the time, Fithian left, and descending office at the time, Fithian left, and descending the stairs met the editor ascending. He then began accusing him with responsibility for the publication of a charge that Connolly was a burglar (though there was no intimation of what the crime was); and being teld that the editor could not talk with him there, but would in his room, struck him a smart blow with a small cane. The editor replied with a severer blow, and a fight of two or three minutes' duration ensued. Mr. Fithian being thrown to the floor, suddenly became convinced that his conduct was foolish, and intimated as much by crying, "Stop this; stop this now; this has gone far enough." A crowd from the streef separated the combattants and Mr. Fithian was ordered to leave the building. The son-in-law of the thief not displaying the debattants and Mr. Fithian was ordered to leave the ound-ing. The son-in-law of the thief not displaying the de-sired algority of movement, the City Editor gave him a blow in the face, and a moment later, as he was retiring, a kick in the rear, which sent him down the stairs to the sidewalk. He gathered himself up and walked away, threatening to return. His came was picked up by the editor, who had wrested it from him in the struggle, and is retained until the officious son-in-law shall conclude to return for it.

THE OIL EMBARGO.

MOVEMENTS IN THE PETROLEUM REGION-EX-TORTIONATE PROJECTS OF THE MONOPOLISTS -GENERAL RESISTANCE ORGANIZED-NEW

ISY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE! TITUSVILLE, Penn., March 8 .- The excite nent on the oil question has not subsided in the oil coun try. Earnest discussion is going on in reference to the transportation monopolies and other combinations detri nental to the interests of the oil region and burdensom to the people. Great meetings have been held to protest against favoritism, rebate, charges, and other tyrannies of freight transportation. The oil men seem determited ate to the seaboard. If the present existing trunk line to construct such connections as will place them beyone Improvement Company, as set forth in THE TRIBUNE of the 6th inst., had their conception in the desire of the refluers of Cleveland and Pittsburgh to forever secure to themselves a branch of trade, which, from their geographical position, was gradually and surely slipping from their grasp. The business of the Oil Creek refiners was assuming such proportions as t treating with these companies for rates of freight the not obtain any agreement for a permanent tariff. The managers of all the trunk lines were waited upon in then unknown, and guaranteed to give to either or all of give them. None of the railways were ingifted to grant the same terms to private This organization the railroad managers referred to a ssertion that the interests of all oil dealers would be rovement Company, was then conferred with it sew-York, and a full explanation of the aims of the or ply that the Company was not as yet complete in its details, and that it would be very injudicious to make the plans of the Corporation public the Southern Improvement Company, then perfecte their arrangements with the transportation lines, formed an oath-bound secret organization and so gained the control of the entire shipment. It turns out that over tures had been made to the principal refiners in the oil am oath-bound secret organization and so gained the control of the entire shipment. It turns out that overtures had been made to the principal reducts in the oil region to sell out their works to the Mammoth Company. The refineries at Cleveland and Pailadelphia and Pailadelphia having already been secured. It was then clearly shown that their original purpose had been to control every refinery in the country. The export of crude oil amounting to comparatively little, they would then be in a position to control the price of crude petroleum without owning the wells, and having no competition as manufacturers they could also place their own facures upon the refined article. The result of subsequent intervews confirmed the fears of the people of the oil regions; they were met at each inquiry by evasive answers and finney assurances, and all hope of fathoming the interest of the company was abandoned. The names of the Directors of the organization were then ascertained to be, P. H. Watson, Jamestown and Franklin Rallroad Co.; J. A. Rostwick of New-York, Wm. P. Logan, John P. Logan, and Wm. G. Warden of Philadelphia, Charles Lockhart, William Frew and R. S. Waring of Pittsburgh. John D. Rockafeller and Col. Payne of Cleveland. The reception of this intelligence, made doubly impressive by an advance in the freight tariff of \$1 i5 per barrel on oil, a mass meeting was held in Titusville, and large delegations from all parts of the region were present. The unsatisfactory explanations of the Southern Improvement Company's plans were made known to the people, and immediately projects for defense were inaugurated. Committees were appointed which, after three meetings, held at Franklin, provides for defense were naugurated. Committees were appointed to confer with the main trunk lines to make a final report to the united producers and refluers of the region, convened at the latter place.

At this meeting a general plan for permanent organization under the name of the "Producers Union" was adopted. It is proposed to divide t

AN ENTIRE FAMILY BURNED TO DEATH. Machias, Me., March 8 .- The house of Capt. lames Bryant, at Machiasport, was burned early this norming. Capt. Bryant, together with his wife and two randdaughters, age about 12 and 17, were burned

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. Shea, Barret, and Sherrick, the three survivors

by a floor giving way.

Albert Harvey (colored) was arrested at Li.
Obie, or Thurdey for the marder of his wife at Indiabapois nine;
one. It is claimed that Harvey niled his wife suring the fictedition
instance of the color of the colored by army, and it was supposed, we of
these aspected his was living with his fourth with.

GARVEY'S EVIDENCE.

UNVAILING THE TAMMANY CONSPIRACY TO PLUNDER THE TREASURY.

HALL'S COUNSEL STRUGGLING AGAINST FATE-ARGUMENTS AND OBJECTIONS WITHOUT END ARGUMENTS AND OBJECTIONS WITHOUT END—THE FRAUDULENT CLAIMS DISSECTED—TWEED'S FIFTY THOUSAND—WOODWARD GIVES GARVEY INSTRUCTIONS, AND GARVEY GIVES WOODWARD A CHECK—AUDITOR WATSON'S PART IN THE PLAY. The Common Pleas court-room, in which the trial

of Mayor Hall is in progress, was filled yesterday with a crowd fairly rivaling that which gathered every day in the Court-house during the Stokes trial. The startling information contained in the norning journals that Andrew Garvey had returned and would take the stand again yesterday was sufficient to bring large numbers of politicians and lawyers upon the scene. The appearance of Garvey was very different from what it was on the previous day. His manner had acquired its natural boldness, and he was even forward in giving his testimony, which was of the most damaging character. The Mayor's counsel had also rallied, and during the night had arranged a plan of defense against this dangerous witness. The tactics agreed upon may be inferred from the character of the proceedings, reported below, which consisted of a mass of objections and stormy arguments. The witness was blocked at every turn. An inquiry could searcely be made without being accompanied by a long argument, and the questions were not allowed until the close of a warm fight.

When Garvey announced, in answer to the question which was pending from Thursday, that his claim was a dishonest one, another sensation was created almost equal to that which followed his appearance on the witness-stand. Every eye was fixed at once on the Mayor, who betrayed no emotion whatever. The interest grew intenser as Garvey's successive answers, allowed by the Court notwithstanding the angry opposition of Hall's counsel, developed with startling distinctness the outlines of the daring plot to rob the treasury by means of the fraudulent Board of Audit claims. When Tweed was named as receiving \$50,000 for expenses at Albany out of Garvey's plunder, a murmur ran through the court-room, and a derisive laugh followed when Garvey naively confessed that he added \$5,000 to his account to meet his own anticipated political assessments for the succeeding Fall campaign. New interest was awakened when Garvey was allowed to say that he received memoranda Woodward, instructing him as to the amount and date of the bill that he should present, and the Court finally adjourned pending the discussion of the question whether or not Auditor Watson instructed Garvey to follow Woodward's directions if he wanted his bills allowed.

TENTH DAYS PROCEEDINGS.

MR. STOUGHTON'S ARGUMENT.

Uponethe opening of the Court Mr. Stoughton resumed his argument of the previous day. He said; count in the indictment, that the defendant simply will-fully refused to audit a claim said to have been presented on behalf of A. J. Garvey. There is no suggestion in that count from beginning to end-and that observation applies equally to the second count—there is no suggestion that this claim thus refused to be audited by Hall was an unjust or a fraudulent claim, or that he had any earthly reason to suspect it was so. No implication of a dishonest motive is suggested by the indictment so far as the first count is concerned. Now, assuming thi count to have been intended to present an offense under the statute of a willful refusal to audit, suppose there trial that fact having been proven by way of defense, that the claim or part of it thus pre sented for audit was unjust. Would that be any answer whatever to the offense charged of willfully refusing to audit I Would not that offense be complete irrespective fraudulent or not f Suppose in this case we county Rability and that it was incurred subsequent to if made out by proof show that this was not a which the Mayor was either bound to claim which the Mayor was either bound to audit or had a right to audit i Suppose proof s made that liability but a city liability, and was incurred after th passage of the act, are not these elements indispensable the contracting by the county of an indebtedness or a hability anterior to the 26th of April, 1870. When the materials were furnished, when the work was performed. the liability was incurred. No duty is devolved except to audit a liability incurred prior to the passage of the act and when the material was furnished and the labor performed the liability was incurred within the mean ing of this statute. Inasmuch as the liability incurred must be one incurred prior to the 26th of April, 1870, and it must have been a county liability, no duty arose on the part of the Mayor to audit, and no right to touch or audif

Now the second count provides that every willful negheet to perform his duty, where no special provision is made for its punishment, shall be a misdemeanor. I de-sire to call your attention to the second count in the indictment for the purpose of showing that it charges no other offense than the offense charged in the first count. Mr. Stoughton read the second count, which stated that the Mayor, Controller, and Board of Supervisors neglected to examine into the validity and correctness of the claim, and contended that it did not create any duty other than that imposed by the act but it did not extend the term, and that the phrase cited might have been omitted. He then continued: I proceed now to the next averment in this indictment, and under it we claim that the question whether this was

just or a fraudulent claim is inadmissable.

Mr. Tremain said that Mr. Stoughton was opening up

Mr. Stoughton I am now considering what are the averments under this indictment with a view to ascertain whether it is competent under them to receive this evidence, showing that this was or was not a fraudulent claim. That comes directly to the point and leaves the indictment to stand for what it is worth, assuming the duty raised by the prosecution is one which, by reference to the thirty-fifth section, if not performed is a misdemeanor. Why is the Mayor charged with an offense here they were not attempting to prove at all! They are attempting to prove that the claim actually audited was a false and fraudulent claim, and my purpose is to show the real nature of the indictment, and what should be proved under it. The Grand Jury, after full investigation, did not see fit to put into that indictment more than the real offense, and to that the trial should be confined. The indictment asserts that he was bound to examine into the correctness of this claim. and that he did not do so. There is here no allegation that the claim was a fraudulent one. no allegation that it was an unjust one, no allegation that it was falsely certified to with intent to defraud the county, no allegacertined to with intent to defrand the county, no allega-tion that the act was not utterly innocent, totally harm-less, entirely inconsequential in its results. Everything is to be presumed in favor of honesty and innocence until the contrary is proved, for it has been said that the law, like charity, thinketh evil of no man.

What allegations have we got, then? First, that the

a claim when they had not, and second that that claim was made without any averment or suggestion that it either. The charge resolves itself into this, that these three men directed a claim to be audited without having audited it. I have always been taught that it was indis-pensable in an indictment to state every fact on which t was sought to be sustained. We are not now practicing under the code—when it was necessary to prove everything and find out what it amounted to if you could, The Grand Jury of the county, and they were sufficiently influenced to present all the charges against my friend and brother here, did not suspect him guilty of, and did not vanishes. distincut. Now, in the second count we have nothing but the charge that they falsely cartified they had audited a

claim which the law presumes to be just when they have not. How do we find from the second count that there is any offense charged at all ! The certificate that they audited when they did not was simply equivalent to the averment without auditing, and as the law presumes justly, we must go further to learn if there has been any offense at all. The faisity of the certificate as alleged does not consist in anditing a claim which was not given, nor auditing that claim which was in any respect unjust, but in certifying that Hall had examined them when he had not. If that second indetenment is drawn for anything, it is drawn simply for neglect of duty. There is no allegation that the bills faisely certified to have been sudited were fraudulent or not justly due; no allegation that the belief had been to be, or that he intended to defraud the county by any faise audit, and there is a clear averment that Connolly could not be deceived when he paid the money, knowing the certificate to have been fraudulently drawn. I may be permitted to state that the offense of willful neglect to audit in its very nature was a very distinct offense from auditing a claim known to be unjust. Auditing the claim so known to be by the Auditor involves moral tarpitude. It involves infamy; refusing to audit would not involve moral tarpitude, and is altogether distinct from the offense sought to be proved here.

THE MAYOR AND THE MOS.

Having shown how utterly distinct are these severa

improperly auditing, I say whether the indictment is for willfully refusing to audit, or falsely certifying that

improperly auditing, I say whether the indictment be for wilifully refusing to audit, or faisely certifying that the audit had been made when it had not, neither charge is proven by showing a bill all but 35 per cent of which was unjust. Though this may tend to prove that the bil audited had never been allowed or paid, it may be suggested that Mayor Hall in so doing acted corruptly. Let him be indicted for that: There are plenty of instruments ready to set the law in operation if it be possible to secure an indictment of that nature, and because he has not been indicted for the offense which the learned counsel for the prosecution think is the one and the only one upon which the action is based, why, let another indictment be framed, for at all times and in all places the Mayor is prepared to meet it. According to the law of the land, he does not intend to be tried in any other way. How a mob may pursue a man to the very portals of the house of justice has been seen. They may knife him under the very porch, but when they get within their hands become nerveless, and the law rises up and takes its course according to settled forms and principles, and these settled forms and these established principles are not only necessary for the protection of the defendant, but also, may it please your Honor, they are necessary for the protection of the didge, human as he is, may be reached by the voice outside, he can answer to the disappointed but had in a law of all to conform to;" so that the Judge is protected by forms and principles. His answer to the disappointed bunter is, "I sacrifice only with the legal knife, wielded by legal hands," I have heard your Honor, as the jury left their seals, say to them: "Permit no one to speak to you about this case. Let no human lips of charity say to you one word in justification or excuse." But the public prints may utter their denunciations and breathe their arguments, and the jury read those, and the Court can say to them nothing to prevent them reading that which malice may utte

TESTIMONY OF ANDREW J. GARVEY.

Q. You stated last night that this paper was a copy of Q. The question I put to you last night was whether that claim was a just and honest one; I now wish you to

mswer it. A. No, Sir. [Sensation in court.] Q. How was it made up f On what foundation, if any

was it made up, that particular bill ?

was it made up, that particular bill?

The question was objected to, and Judge Daly repeated that he should allow the witness to state all he knew respecting the nature of the claim, its foundation, and all its history down to the time of its payment.

Mr. Themain—I am now asking that he proceed further, and state the nature of the account.

Mr. Burill—I ask the counsel if his answer will not cover it, so far as the nature of the case is concerned.

Mr. Smith—He has answered that it was not an honest claim, and it seems to me that is all that can be material.

rial.

Mr. Tremain—I asked the witness to state whether any part of it was just, or what foundation there was, if any, for it; and I don't understand your Honor's ruling

respecting the nature of his claim, on what it was founded, its presentation, and all that occurred down to the time of its payment.

Q. Now go on and answer the question.

Mr. Burrill—My suggestion to your Honor was whether his answer did not cover everything needed here for the purpose of this trial.

Mr. Smith—We object specially to any question which goes into the nature of this claim beyond simply stating the fact that it was a county claim, and that the claim was an unjust one. That is in under our exception also, but what benefit can it be to the issue that is here to be tried to go into a bill of particulars in reference to this claim! Now, if the object of the counsel in this case is to gratify the audience by giving them a history of this claim and the nature of these items specifically that is one thing, but if we are here for the purpose of confining the issue to the record, then we are confined simply to testimony that has relation to the charge that is made: beyond that it cannot benefit this prosecution, and it has no business upon the records of evidence minis cause. Now, the ground, as I understand it, upon which your Honor has permitted this testimony to be given, at least I can see no other, is for the purpose of showing that it is a county liability. Now, if it be conceived in this case that the indictment was brought in fact to allow that, we should not have raised the objection to the question.

THE MAYOR IS WILLING.

Judge Daly—I have no reason further than that.

Mr. Smith—We are not finding fault with your Honor's statement. I don't think your Honor understands what mean. [At this juncture Mayor Hall stepped up I mean. [At this juncture Mayor Hall stepped up quickly to Mr. Smith and whispered something in his ear. Mr. Smith continued:] My client states he is perfectly willing to have it all in, and has been willing all—Mr. Tremain—I don't suppose that is in order.
Mr. Smith—I suppose it is in order.
Mr. Stoughton remarked that it did no good to get into a wrangle about it.
Mr. Smith—I don't propose to get into a wrangle about it.

Mr. Smith—I don't propose to get into a wrangle about it.

Mr. Tremain—I am very sorry that the Mayor cannot control this counsel. It would save a great deal of delay in this investigation. I submit this is not project to—state what the Mayor wishes or does not wish.

Mr. Smith—My objection is a specific one in this case, and I don't think that this ruling—I didn't at least understand that your Honor's ruling went to the extent as to allow them to go into a bill of particulars of his account. Now, if your Honor goes to that extent—Judge Daly—I think I said I would allow the witness to testify to what he knew respecting the nature of this claim, the presentation of it, and its history down to the time of its payment.

Mr. Smith—When your Honor made use of the word "nature" of the claim I did not suppose that any particulars were intended to go into the description of the bill. We can speak of the nature of a claim, whether it was for city or county work; but that would meet fully the statement amounced by your Honor.

Judge Daly—I added afterward the "foundation" of the claim, which is about at broad a word as I could use.

the claim, which is about at broad a word as I could use.

Mr. Smith—We wish to knew whether your Honor means to let them go into the bill of particulars, or whether you will simply allow it to be said whether the claim is or not an honest one. Counsel talked about having wasted time. It seems to me that the reflection should come from us, for one entire day was taken up with the opening of this case with very little reference to the testimony in it.

Q. How was it made up—on what foundation, if any was it made up— on what foundation, if any was it made up—on what foundation is any was it made up—on the board of Supervisors, and on the 20th of April, 1878, James W. Ingersoll stated—
Mr. Temmin—it nonasquence of what they said you did something.

Mr. Stremmin—for after what they said, rather.

id comething.

M. Stoughton—Or after what they said, rather.

Witness—I had finished all the phastering in the couse from May, 1869, up to the precent mouse Wilness—I has much all the present mouseut,—all that is done.

Q. You mean up to the time of this convariation! I want to confine you to the time before this account was presented in June, 1878. Go on and state what was done before that time when this account was presented. A. It was necessary for me to finish the plantering. Inbor and muterials, and finish tha repairs and alterations of the Court-house for \$110,800.

Q. At what time! A. The 20th of April, 1870; I went

That was money that I wanted to pay me for labor and

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